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## Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 28	Rosina .....	New Orleans .....	30	0	0	0
30	Katie .....	Mobile .....	23	0	2	0
Aug. 1	Dictator .....	New Orleans .....	19	0	0	0
2	Viator .....	.....do .....	17	0	0	0

## INDIA.

*Reports from Calcutta—Transactions of service—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Cholera epidemic in Kashmir.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports:

Week ended July 6, 1907. Bill of health issued to the steamship *Barotse*, bound for Philadelphia and New York, with a total crew of 65, and to the steamship *Lindenfels*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 72. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

Week ended July 13, 1907. Bill of health issued to the steamship *Beatrice*, bound for Boston and New York, with a total crew of 30. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and effects of Asiatics disinfected.

Week ended July 6, 1907: Forty-four deaths from cholera, 18 from plague, and 9 from smallpox in Calcutta.

In Bengal and India, week ended June 29, 1907. Thirty-seven cases and 43 deaths, and 9,282 cases and 8,651 deaths, respectively.

During the week ended July 9, 1907, there were but 42 cases and 26 deaths from cholera reported from Kashmir. These figures are probably incorrect, as there were reported 374 cases in Kulgan in the previous week. It is hardly probable that they all recovered.

*Danger of introduction of sleeping sickness from Africa.*

The following is received from Consul-General Michael, under date of June 19:

The comparatively recent introduction of plague into India (1897) and its rapid and fatal spread throughout the country have rendered Europeans and Hindus very uneasy on the subject of sleeping sickness, which is creating such consternation in parts of Africa. Owing to the constant communication between India and Africa, the going and returning of native Hindus, who emigrate thither to work for a time and then return to India, it is feared that the germ of the disease may be brought back by returning Hindus and thus introduce another scourge into the country. For this reason the deliberations of the African Colonial Conference, now being held in London, on the subject of combating the disease, are of uncommon interest to the people of India.

This malady has been known for centuries, having been first brought to the notice of Europe by the Portuguese Jesuit fathers in West Africa. It is, however, only within the last few years that it has received any general attention, and it is only still more recently